

# Differentiability of rStress at a Local Minimum

*Jan de Leeuw, Patrick Groenen, Patrick Mair*

*Version 003, February 8, 2016*

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Problem</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Directional Derivatives</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Local Maximum</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>NEWS</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>References</b>	<b>3</b>

Note: This is a working paper which will be expanded/updated frequently. The directory [deleeuwpx.net/pubfolders/rstressdiff](http://deleeuwpx.net/pubfolders/rstressdiff) has a pdf copy of this article and the complete Rmd file.

## 1 Problem

We study differentiability of the multidimensional scaling loss function `rStress` ((???)), defined as

$$\sigma_r(x) := \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (\delta_i - (x' A_i x)^r)^2 \quad (1)$$

for some  $r > 0$ . Here the  $w_i$  are positive weights and the  $\delta_i$  are positive dissimilarities. The matrices  $A_i$  are positive semi-definite, and the quantities  $x' A_i x$  are squared distances.

Clearly if  $x' A_i x > 0$  for all  $i$  the loss function is differentiable. De Leeuw (1984) proves directional differentiability for  $r = \frac{1}{2}$  and he shows that at a local minimum we generally have  $x' A_i x > 0$ . We investigate if and how this results generalizes to  $\sigma_r$ .

## 2 Directional Derivatives

Define the directional derivative

$$d\sigma_r(x, y) := \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{\sigma_r(x + \epsilon y) - \sigma_r(x)}{\epsilon}.$$

For our computations we need

$$\begin{aligned} I_+(x) &:= \{i \mid x' A_i x > 0\}, \\ I_0(x) &:= \{i \mid x' A_i x = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma_r(x + \epsilon y) - \sigma_r(x)}{\epsilon} &= -4r \sum_{i \in I_+} w_i (\delta_i - (x' A_i x)^r) (x' A_i x)^{r-1} y' A_i x \\ &\quad - 2\epsilon^{2r-1} \sum_{i \in I_0} w_i \delta_i (y' A_i y)^r + \epsilon^{4r-1} \sum_{i \in I_0} w_i (y' A_i y)^{2r} + \frac{o(\epsilon)}{\epsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$d\sigma_r(x, y) = \begin{cases} -4r \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (\delta_i - (x' A_i x)^r) (x' A_i x)^{r-1} y' A_i x & \text{if } r > \frac{1}{2}, \\ -4r \sum_{i \in I_+} w_i (\delta_i - (x' A_i x)^r) (x' A_i x)^{r-1} y' A_i x - 2 \sum_{i \in I_0} w_i \delta_i (y' A_i y)^r & \text{if } r = \frac{1}{2}, \\ +\infty & \text{if } r < \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

### 3 Results

From our computations we derive the following results.

**Theorem 1:** If  $r > \frac{1}{2}$  then  $\sigma_r$  is differentiable at  $x$ . If  $\sigma_r$  has a local minimum at  $x$  then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \delta_i (x' A_i x)^{r-1} A_i x = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x' A_i x)^{2r-1} A_i x.$$

**Theorem 2:** If  $r = \frac{1}{2}$  then  $\sigma_r$  is directionally differentiable at  $x$  in every direction  $y$ . If  $\sigma_r$  has a local minimum at  $x$  then

$$\sum_{i \in I_+(x)} w_i \delta_i (x' A_i x)^{r-1} A_i x = \sum_{i \in I_+(x)} w_i (x' A_i x)^{2r-1} A_i x.$$

and  $I_0(x) = \emptyset$ .

**Theorem 3:** If  $r < \frac{1}{2}$  then  $\sigma_r$  is directionally differentiable only in those directions  $y$  with  $y' A_i y = 0$  for all  $i \in I_0(x)$ .

Thus for  $r = \frac{1}{2}$  we have non-zero distances and differentiability at local minima, for  $r > \frac{1}{2}$  it is quite possible that local minima with zero distances exist, and for  $r < \frac{1}{2}$  rStress is not even directionally differentiable at points with zero distances.

## 4 Local Maximum

We can also generalize a result of De Leeuw (1993) to rStress.

**Theorem 4:**  $\sigma_r$  has a local maximum at  $x$  if and only if  $x = 0$ .

**Proof:** If  $x = 0$  then

$$\sigma_r(x + \epsilon y) - \sigma_r(x) = -2\epsilon^{2r} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \delta_i (y' A y)^r - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{2r} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y' A_i y)^{2r} \right\}.$$

It follows that if

$$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{2r} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \delta_i (y' A y)^r}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y' A_i y)^{2r}}$$

we have  $\sigma(x + \epsilon y) - \sigma(x) \leq 0$ . So, although  $\sigma_r$  may not even directionally differentiable at  $x = 0$ , it does decrease in all directions and is thus a local minimum.

Converse, suppose  $\sigma_r$  has a local maximum at  $x \neq 0$ . Then

$$\sigma_r(\epsilon x) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \delta_i^2 - 2\theta \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \delta_i (x' A x)^r + \theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x' A_i x)^{2r},$$

with  $\theta := \epsilon^{2r}$ . Thus  $\sigma_r$  is a convex quadratic in  $\theta$  and it cannot have a local maximum on the ray through  $x$ . **QED** \$\$

## 5 NEWS

001 01/14/16 – First upload

002 01/15/16 – Added local maximum result

003 02/08/16 – Corrected some typos

## References

De Leeuw, J. 1984. “Differentiability of Kruskal’s Stress at a Local Minimum.” *Psychometrika* 49: 111–13. [http://deleeuwpx.net/janspubs/1984/articles/deleeuw\\_A\\_84f.pdf](http://deleeuwpx.net/janspubs/1984/articles/deleeuw_A_84f.pdf).

———. 1993. “Fitting Distances by Least Squares.” Preprint Series 130. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Department of Statistics. [http://deleeuwpx.net/janspubs/1993/reports/deleeuw\\_R\\_93c.pdf](http://deleeuwpx.net/janspubs/1993/reports/deleeuw_R_93c.pdf).